

## Delaware Justice Reinvestment



### October 24 Task Force Meeting

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## Agenda Overview

- I. Welcome
- II. Outreach and Analysis Update
- III. Justice Reinvestment Strategies
- IV. Delaware Community Corrections
- V. Kansas: The Risk Reduction Approach
- VI. Public Comment



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# Outreach & Data Analysis Update



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## > Stakeholder Outreach

- Government
  - Task force members
  - SENTAC, DVCC, Chiefs of Police, CJC Retreat
- Community
  - Task force meeting public comments
  - Public JRI hearings: 11/8 (New Castle); 11/14 (Dover); 11/16 (Georgetown)
  - Community public education
  - Victims' Roundtable




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## Research Approach

Task	Status
1. Initial analysis from publicly available data	Complete
2. Administrative data from criminal justice agencies	In progress
3. Surveys/interviews with stakeholders	In progress
4. Population and cost forecasting	To come



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## Administrative data

**Law  
Enforcement**

Arrests

**Courts**

Offense  
info

Disposition/  
Sentencing  
info

**DOC:  
Detained**

Admissions

Releases


Stock  
population

**DOC:  
Sentenced**

Admissions

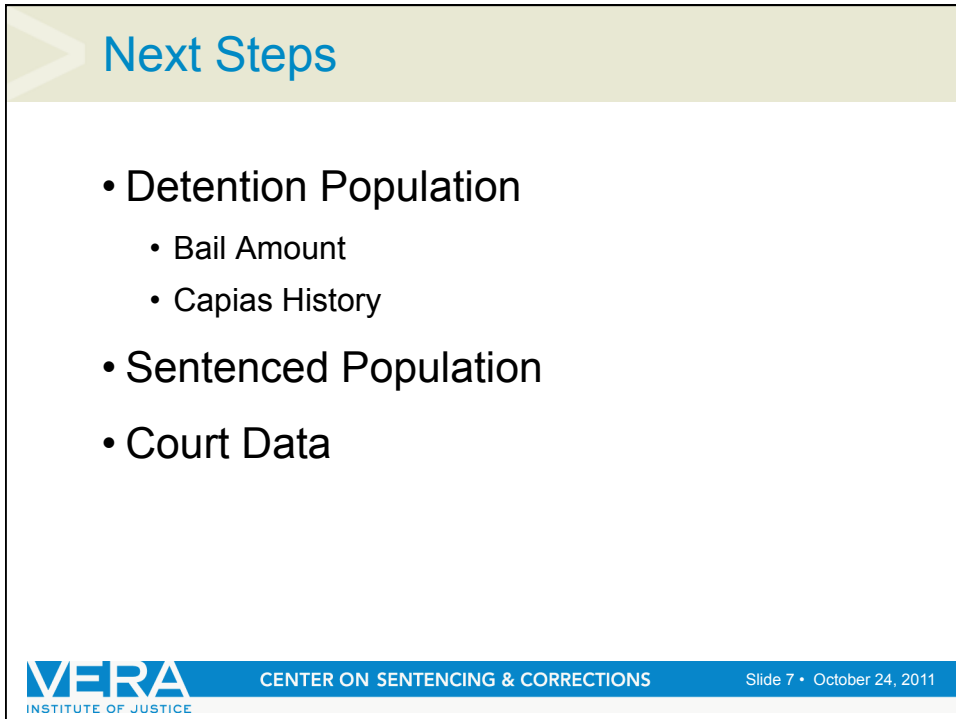
Releases

Stock  
population



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This slide is titled "Next Steps" and lists four bullet points: "Detention Population" (with sub-bullets "Bail Amount" and "Capias History"), "Sentenced Population", and "Court Data". The slide includes the VERA Institute of Justice logo and footer information.

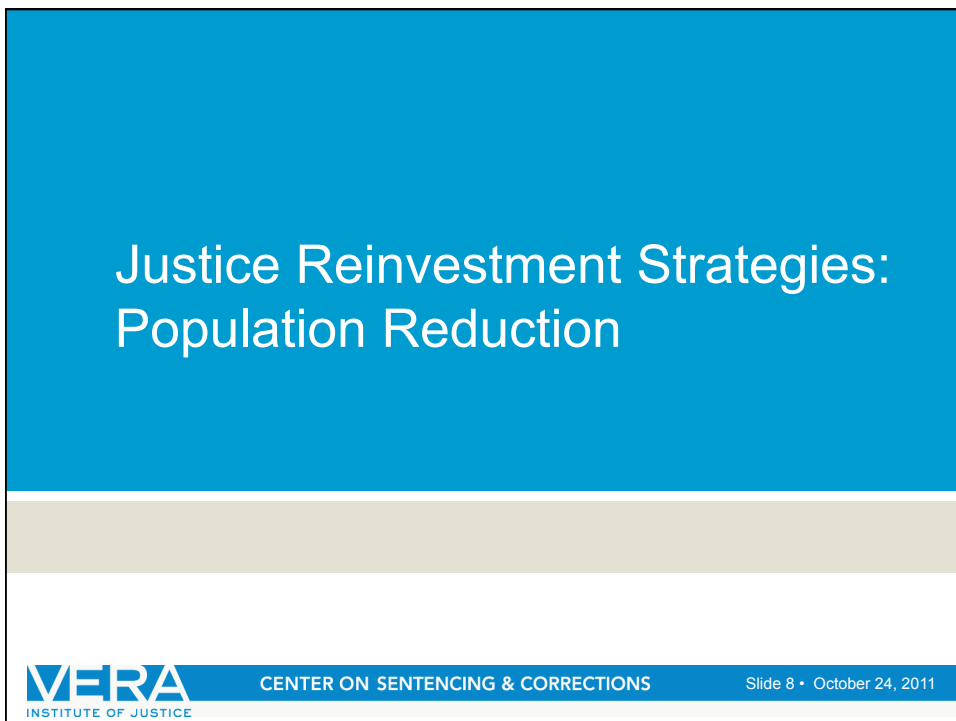
## Next Steps

- Detention Population
  - Bail Amount
  - Capias History
- Sentenced Population
- Court Data

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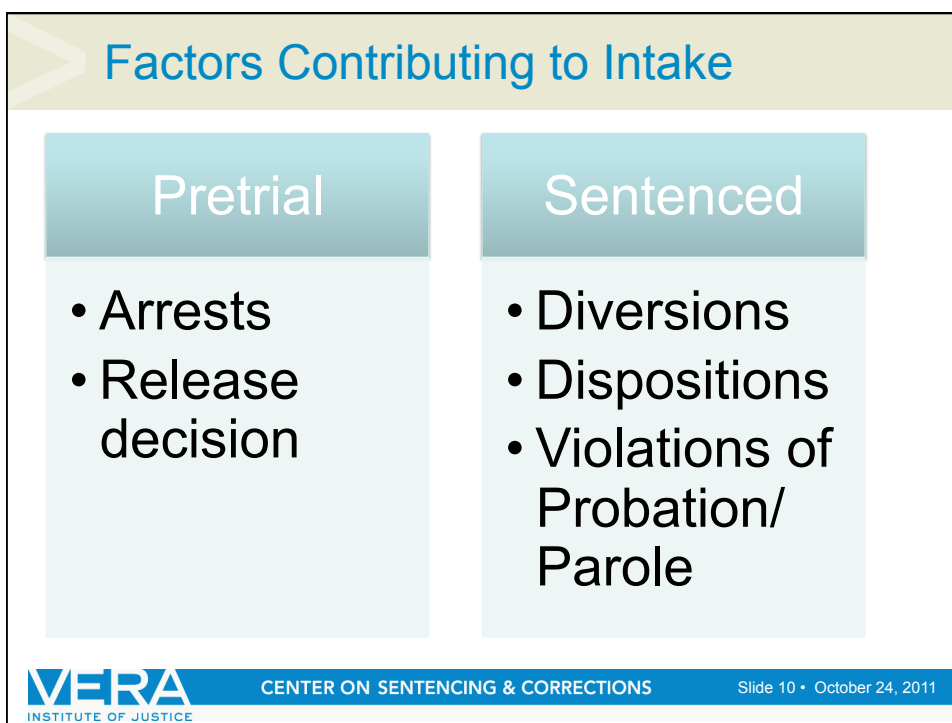
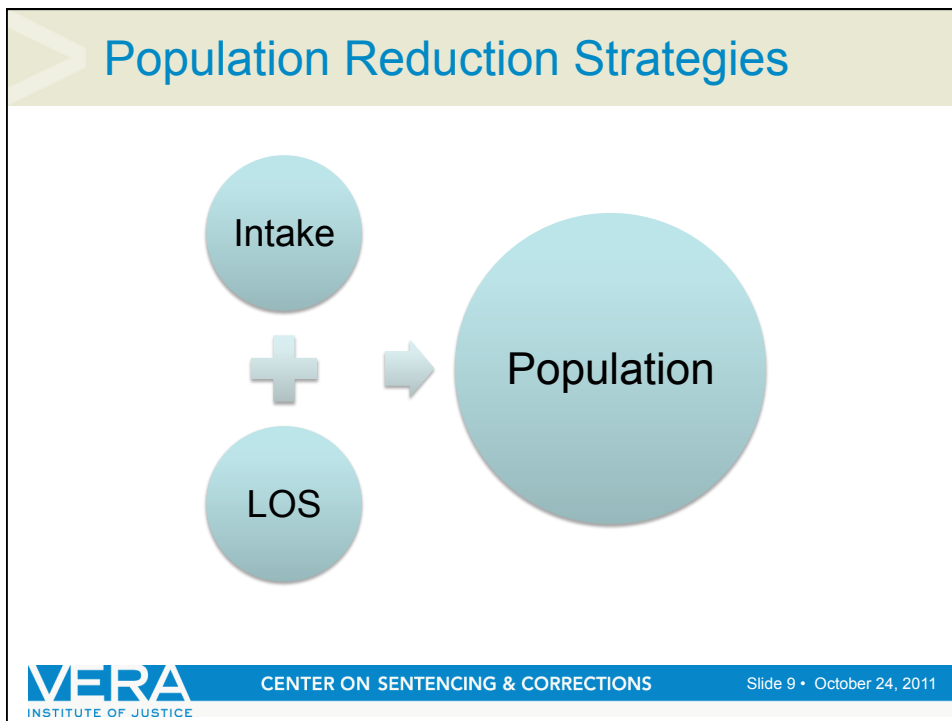
This slide features a large blue header with the text "Justice Reinvestment Strategies: Population Reduction". Below the header is a tan bar, followed by a white section containing the VERA Institute of Justice logo and footer information.

## Justice Reinvestment Strategies: Population Reduction

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## Factors Contributing to Length of Stay

Pretrial	Sentenced
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bail type/amount</li><li>• Case processing time</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sentence imposed<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Minimum Mandatory sentences</i></li><li>• <i>Recidivist enhancements</i></li></ul></li><li>• Good/earned time</li><li>• Release policies</li></ul>

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## Justice Reinvestment Strategies: Effective Use of Resources

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## Reinvestment Strategies

- Investing in evidence-based practices
  - Strengthening community corrections practices
  - Implementing validated risk and needs assessment tools
  - Mandatory post-release supervision
  - Increasing community treatment capacity
- Measuring impact
  - Relevant measures
  - Data system

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## Evidence-Based Principles

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## > “Evidence-Based”

- > Evidence-based decision making
  - Empirical evidence (not anecdotal)
  - Research, data, results from controlled studies, etc.
- > Validated tools and treatments
- > Following the models

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## > Target Interventions

- **Who** – Focus on moderate to high risk offenders, the large majority of the offender population
- **What** – Implement sanctions and services that respond only to identified risk and needs
- **How** – Through programs and practices that have been scientifically proven to work
- **When** – As early as possible and throughout the continuum of institutional and community services
- **Why** – Increase public safety, hold offenders accountable, control corrections costs

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## Effective Programs - Principles

- > Risk Principle (Who)
- > Need Principle (What)
- > Treatment /Dosage/Responsivity Principles (How)
- > Program Integrity (How Well)

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## Risk Principle

### Three Elements to the Risk Principle

- Concentrate your efforts and resources on moderate to high risk offenders
- Provide most intensive treatment to higher risk offenders
- Intensive treatment for lower risk offenders can increase recidivism

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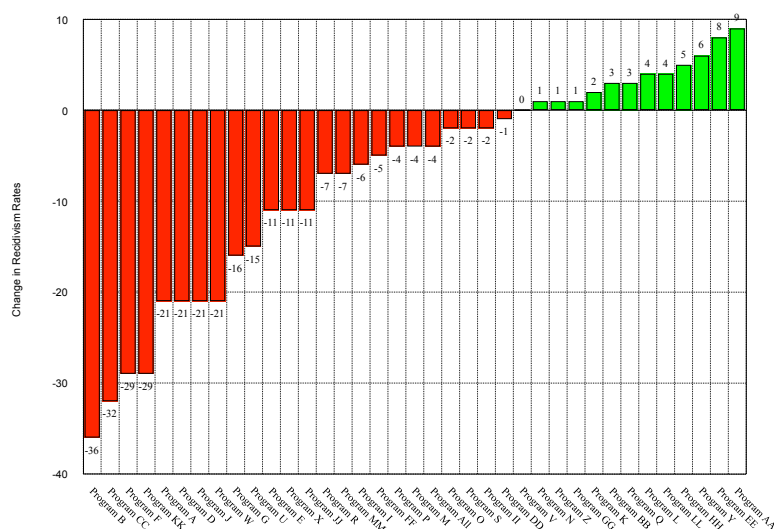
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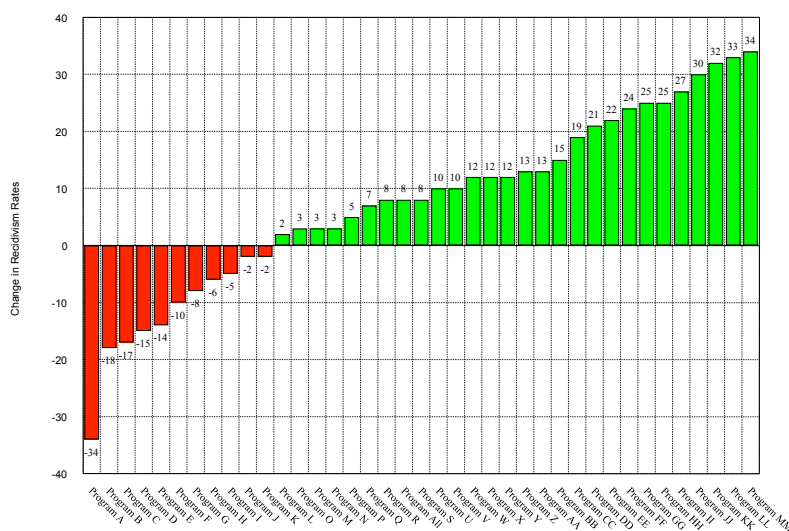
## Focus on Higher-Risk Offenders

- More intensive correctional interventions are more effective when delivered to higher-risk offenders
  - Drug courts where over half the offenders served had a prior record were twice as effective (10% versus 5% reduction) as drug courts where more than half the offenders served were first-time offenders.
- These interventions can increase the failure rates of low-risk offenders
  - Same programs reduced recidivism for high-risk offenders by over 30% but actually increased it for low-risk offenders.
- Source: Christopher T. Lowenkamp & Edward J. Latessa, *Understanding the Risk Principle: How and Why Correctional Interventions Can Harm Low-Risk Offenders*, Topics in Community Corrections (2004)

## Risk Principle – Low Risk



## Risk Principle – High Risk



## Need Principle

- Focus efforts on those things in parolee's environment or in themselves to improve chances of success
- Focus on **criminogenic needs**, e.g., anti-social attitudes, anti-social friends, substance abuse, lack of empathy, etc.
- Target 4-6 criminogenic needs

## Treatment/Dosage/Responsivity Principles

- Treatment: Use behavioral approaches
  - Structured social learning where new skills are modeled
  - Cognitive behavioral approaches that target criminogenic risk factors
  - Positive reinforcements
- Dosage: Higher risk offenders require a higher DOSAGE.
- Responsivity: Tailored to individual's learning abilities

## Program Integrity

- Strong relationship between program integrity and recidivism
- Fidelity to model
- Compromised fidelity = poor results

## > Lessons Learned

- WHO you put in a program is important – pay attention to risk
- WHAT you target is important – pay attention to criminogenic needs
- HOW you target offenders for change is important – use behavioral approaches
- HOW you implement is important – fidelity can make or break a program

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## > Assessment Tools

- Assessment is the engine that drives effective correctional programs.
- Meet the risk and need principles.
- Aids decision making.
- Allows you to target dynamic risk factors and measure change.

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## What Works in Community Supervision

### Organizational-Level Strategies

1. Define success as recidivism reduction and measure performance
2. Supervision tailored to risks, needs, and abilities
3. Focus resources on moderate- and high-risk offenders
4. Front-load Supervision Resources
5. Implement Earned Discharge
6. Implement Place-Based Supervision
7. Engage Partners to Expand Intervention Capacities



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## What Works in Community Supervision

### Individual-Level Supervision Strategies

1. Assess criminogenic risk and need factors
2. Develop supervision plans that balance surveillance and treatment
3. Involve supervisees to enhance engagement in assessment, case planning, and supervision
4. Engage ongoing support in natural communities
5. Incorporate compliance incentives
6. Graduated responses to violations in a swift and certain manner



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## Delaware Community Corrections: Overview



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### Methodology for Systems Review of Delaware Community Corrections

- Interviews with stakeholders
- Document review
- Statewide survey of probation officers supervising Levels I-III
- Focus groups of probation and corrections officers supervising Level IV (upcoming)



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## Delaware Community Corrections

### **Bureau of Community Corrections Mission**

Promote public safety through the **effective** supervision of offenders placed under community supervision, SENTAC levels I-IV.

### **Bureau of Community Corrections Vision**

Provide supervision, programs and treatment services **that promote long-term, self-sufficient, law-abiding behavior** by offenders and to **support efforts to make victims whole** in accordance with Delaware law.



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## Delaware Community Corrections



### **Probation & Parole (red):**

- 2 offices in NCC
- 1 office in Kent
- 3 offices in Sussex

### **Violation of Probation Centers (blue):**

- Kent
- Sussex

### **3 court intake locations**



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## Delaware Community Corrections

Community Corrections

<b>Level I</b>	<b>Unsupervised:</b> Fine or Administrative Supervision, i.e. criminal record checks, checks to determine compliance with program completion, certification of payment of financial obligations, etc.
<b>Level II</b>	<b>Field supervision:</b> 1 to 50 hours of supervision per month. This may be accomplished by office visits or field visits and/or the imposition of special conditions such as payment of a fine.
<b>Level III</b>	<b>Intensive supervision:</b> 1 hr./day and no more than 56 hrs./wk. Level is supervised by officers carrying limited caseloads to allow sufficient time for full follow up. It may include sentencing options such as community service, payment of a fine, day reporting, curfews, etc.
<b>Level IV</b>	<b>Quasi-Incarceration or Partial Confinement:</b> Offender is placed under house arrest with electronic monitoring, a halfway house, a restitution center, a residential treatment facility, &/or a reentry program. As a result, supervision should amount to approximately 9 or more hours daily.
<b>Level V</b>	<b>Incarceration or Full Confinement:</b> Commitment to the Department of Correction for a period of incarceration with or without the imposition of a fine as provided by law.

SENTAC Benchbook 2011



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## Delaware Community Corrections

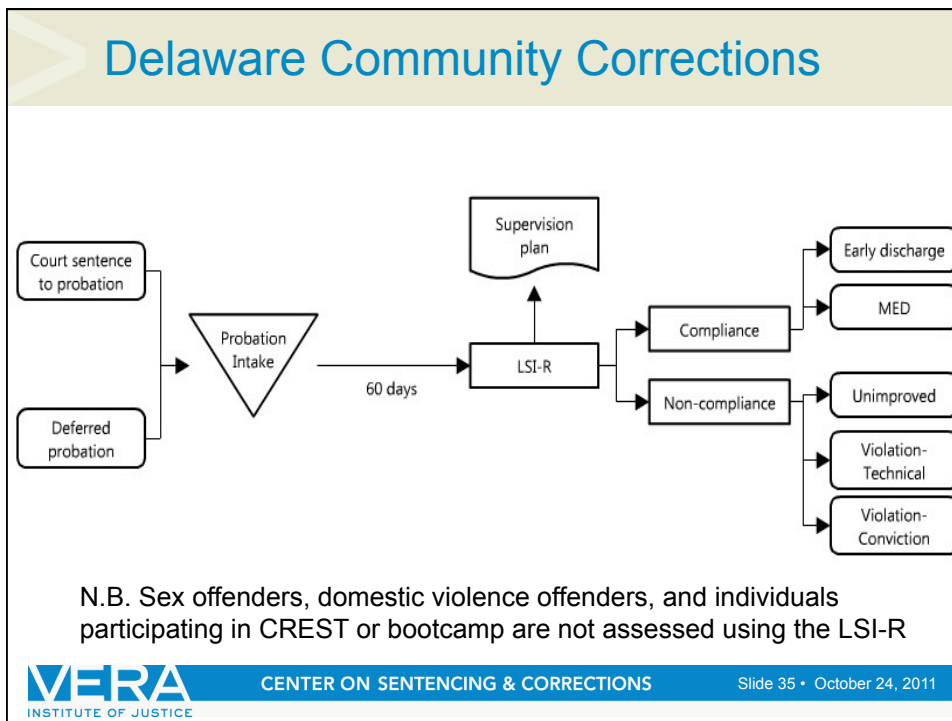
### Conditions of Supervision (SENTAC Benchbook 2011)

1. You must not commit a new criminal offense or moving motor vehicle offense during the supervision period.
2. You must report any new arrest, conviction, or police contact within 72 hours to your Supervising Officer.
3. You must report to your Supervising Officer at such times and places as directed, and permit the Probation/Parole Officer to enter your home and/or visit places of employment.
4. You must have authorization from your Supervising Officer to leave the State of Delaware or your approved state of residence.
5. You must report any changes of residence and/or employment within 72 hours to your Supervising Officer.
6. You must have written approval from your Supervising Officer to own, possess, or be in control of any firearm or deadly weapon. (NOTE: Del. Code Title 11, Section 1448 prohibits purchase, possession, ownership, or control of any deadly weapon by persons convicted of a felony, crime of violence, drug offense, or commitment for a mental disorder.)
7. You are not to possess or consume a controlled substance or other dangerous drugs unless prescribed lawfully. You are subject to random testing as directed by your Supervising Officer.
8. You must pay a supervision fee as required by State Law in accordance with a schedule as established by the Department of Correction.
9. You must comply with any Special Conditions imposed at any time by your Supervising Officer, the Court and/or the Board of Parole.
10. You must not quit a job, training program, or school without prior approval of your Supervising Officer.
11. You must be employed full-time or active in job training or school on a full-time basis. If not, you must attend a Job Search Program or perform Community Service on a schedule established by the Supervising Officer.
12. You must participate in 0-35 hours of community service each week as directed by your Supervising Officer.
13. You must abide by a curfew established by your Supervising Officer.



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## Probation/Parole Intakes 2010

Type of Intake	Number	Percent
Probation	7,908	58%
Parole	134	1%
Deferred Probation Level 5	3,085	23%
Deferred Probation Level 4	2,514	18%
Total	13,641	100%

\*DOC data

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## Probation/Parole Releases 2010

Type of Release	Number	Percent
Max. Expiration Date	3,399	24%
Early Discharge	3,627	26%
Revocation – New Offense	397	3%
Revocation – Technical	2,674	19%
Unimproved	2,670	19%
Other	1,214	9%
Total	13,981	100%

\*DOC data



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## Survey Results: Response Rate

- 275 surveys distributed, 111 surveys completed
  - Completed Surveys: 98 Probation Officers/13 Supervisors
- 42% Response Rate among Officers

Source: 2011 Survey of Probation Officers

NOTE: All findings are preliminary and subject to revision.



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## Comparison of Survey Respondents to all Probation Officers

Years of Experience	% of all POs	% of Survey Respondents
2 years or less	11%	12%
3 to 5 years	12%	10%
6 to 10 years	28%	19%
11 years or more	50%	60%
Total	100%	100%

Source: 2011 Survey of Probation Officers, DOC data

NOTE: All findings are preliminary and subject to revision.

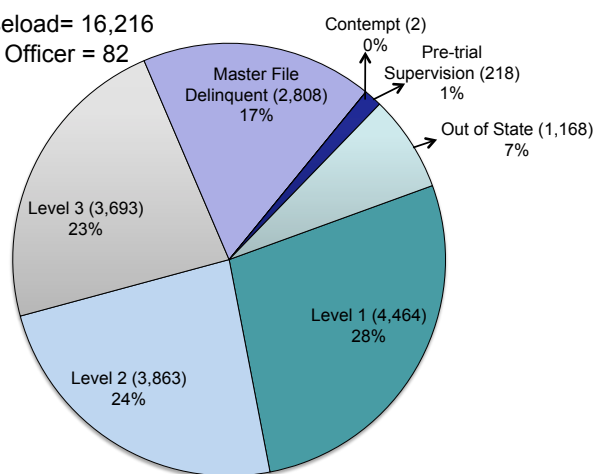


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## Caseload Distribution (July 2011)

- Total In-State Caseload= 16,216
- Avg. caseload per Officer = 82



Source: 2011 Survey of Probation Officers, DOC Data

NOTE: All findings are preliminary and subject to revision.



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### Need Areas with Programs most frequently rated "Highly/Moderately Effective"

Need Area	% rating Highly/Moderately Effective	Number of Ratings
Life Skills	95%	57
Education	94%	142
Family/Marital Dysfunction	93%	45
Substance Abuse	93%	177
Decision Making	89%	28

Source: 2011 Survey of Probation Officers

NOTE: All findings are preliminary and subject to revision.



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### Need Areas with Programs most frequently rated "Not Effective"

Need Area	Percentage rating "Not Effective"	Number of Officers Rating
Anger Management	28%	43
Criminal Thinking	26%	31
Employment	25%	170
Job Skills	21%	127
Housing	21%	83

Source: 2011 Survey of Probation Officers

NOTE: All findings are preliminary and subject to revision.



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## Delaware Community Corrections: Organizational-Level Strategies

### > Organizational-Level Strategies

1. Define success as recidivism reduction and measure performance

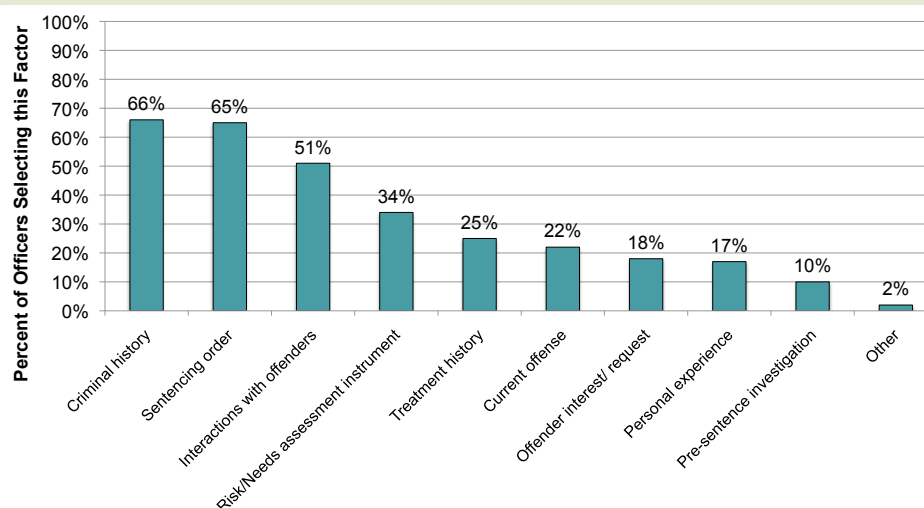
<b><i>Strengths</i></b>	<b><i>Opportunities</i></b>
BCC Mission, Vision	Measures targeted at risk reduction

## Organizational-Level Strategies

### 2. Supervision tailored to risk, needs, and abilities

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
SENTAC Levels	Assessment earlier in process
Realistic standard conditions	Treatment capacity
Specialized caseloads	

### "What three factors do you rely on most when identifying offender needs?" (n=98)




Source: 2011 Survey of Probation Officers

NOTE: All findings are preliminary and subject to revision.

## Organizational-Level Strategies

3. Focus resources on moderate- and high-risk offenders

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
LSI-R	Assessment earlier in the process
SENTAC levels	Treatment capacity




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## Organizational-Level Strategies

4. Front-load supervision resources

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
Ability to move offenders up or down levels administratively	Assessment earlier in the process
Officer discretion built into standards	Policy supporting front-loading of resources



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## > Organizational-Level Strategies

5. Implement earned discharge

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
Early discharge process	Assess suitability of earned discharge program




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## > Organizational-Level Strategies

6. Implement place-based supervision

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
Small state	
Multiple office locations	
Informal geographic-based caseloads	



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“Other than appearing in court/at hearings, what are your three most important job duties?” (n=98)

Work Task	Percent of Officers who selected task	Average Hours per Month
Conducting Home Visits	93%	21
Conducting Interviews	76%	20
Writing Reports	48%	16

Source: 2011 Survey of Probation Officers

NOTE: All findings are preliminary and subject to revision.



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## Organizational-Level Strategies

### 7. Engage partners to expand intervention capacities

Strengths	Opportunities
Centralized department	Expanded community treatment options
I-ADAPT	



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## Delaware Community Corrections: Individual-Level Supervision Strategies

### > Individual-Level Supervision Strategies


1. Assess criminogenic risk and need factors

<b><i>Strengths</i></b>	<b><i>Opportunities</i></b>
Validated instrument (LSI-R)	Use identified needs in case planning

## Individual-Level Supervision Strategies

2. Develop supervision plans that balance surveillance and treatment

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
LSI-R	Treatment capacity/ effectiveness
	Support for staff skills building




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## Individual-Level Supervision Strategies

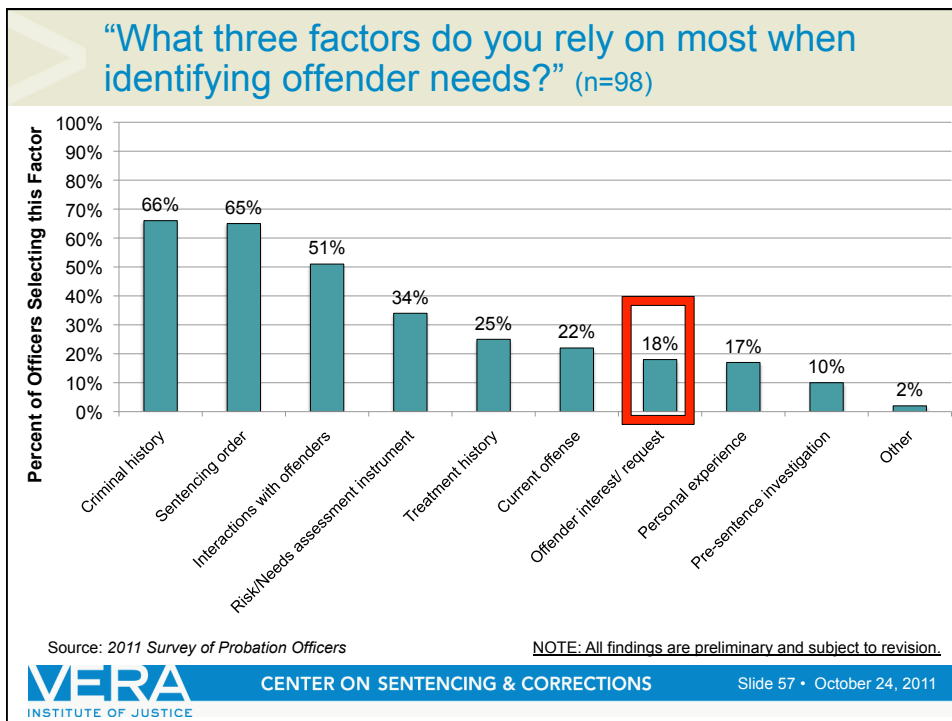
3. Involve supervisees to enhance engagement in assessment, case planning, and supervision

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
Pursuing motivational interviewing	Comprehensive approach to case planning/management based on behavioral requests
POs take into consideration offender requests	



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## Individual-Level Supervision Strategies

4. Engage ongoing support in natural communities

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
Officer discretion, focus on developing personal responsibility	Organizational evaluation of adopting policies supporting engagement of natural communities, including significant others, friends, and other pro-social networks

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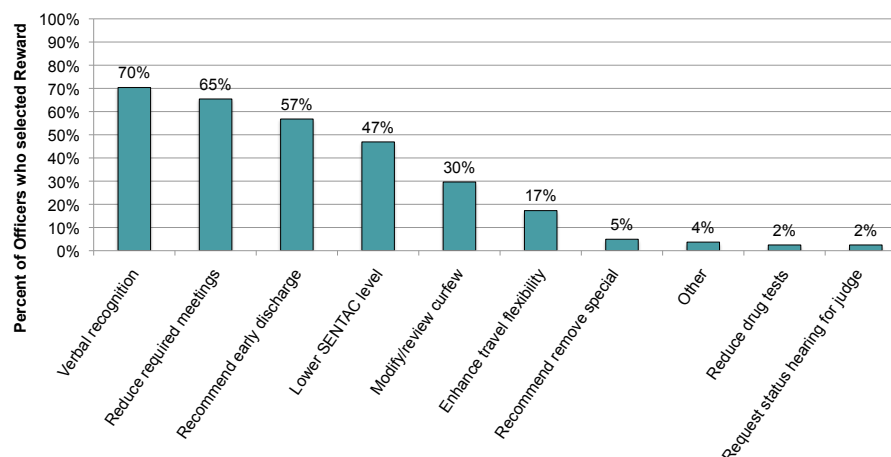
## Individual-Level Supervision Strategies

### 5. Incorporate compliance incentives

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
SENTAC levels	Support for staff to incorporate more positive reinforcements
Early discharge	
Officer discretion	

### “What are the three most common options you use to reward offenders who comply with their conditions of supervision?” (n=81)

83% of officers reported rewarding offenders who comply with conditions of supervision.



Source: 2011 Survey of Probation Officers

NOTE: All findings are preliminary and subject to revision.

## Individual-Level Supervision Strategies

### 6. Respond to violations in a swift and certain manner

#### Strengths

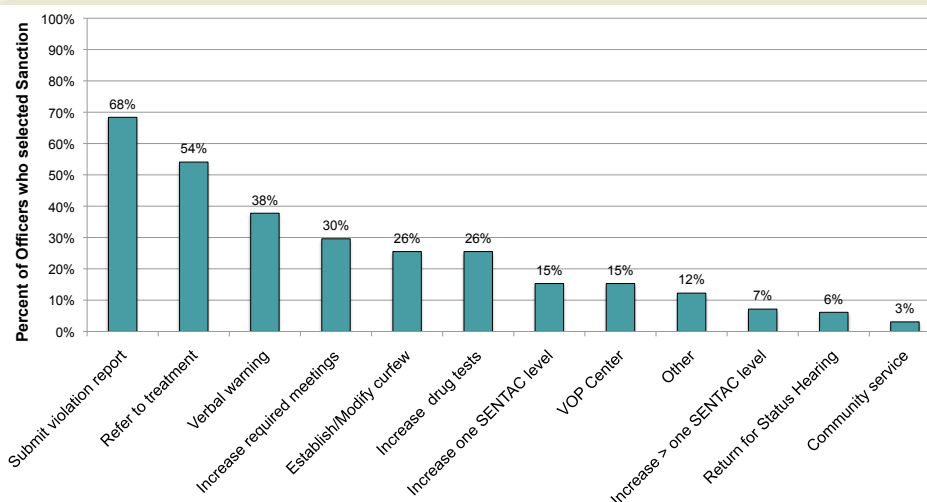
VOP centers in Sussex and Kent

“Decide Your Time”

#### Opportunities

Swift and certain responses in NCC

### “What are the three most common options you use to sanction offenders who violate their conditions of supervision?” (n=98)



Source: 2011 Survey of Probation Officers

NOTE: All findings are preliminary and subject to revision.

## Summary: Delaware Community Corrections

### Strengths

- > Organization supports EBP
  - ✓ SENTAC levels
  - ✓ Specialized caseloads
  - ✓ LSI-R
  - ✓ VOP Centers in Sussex & Kent
  - ✓ Early discharge
- > Existing collaborations/initiatives
  - ✓ I-ADAPT
  - ✓ Racial Justice Improvement Project

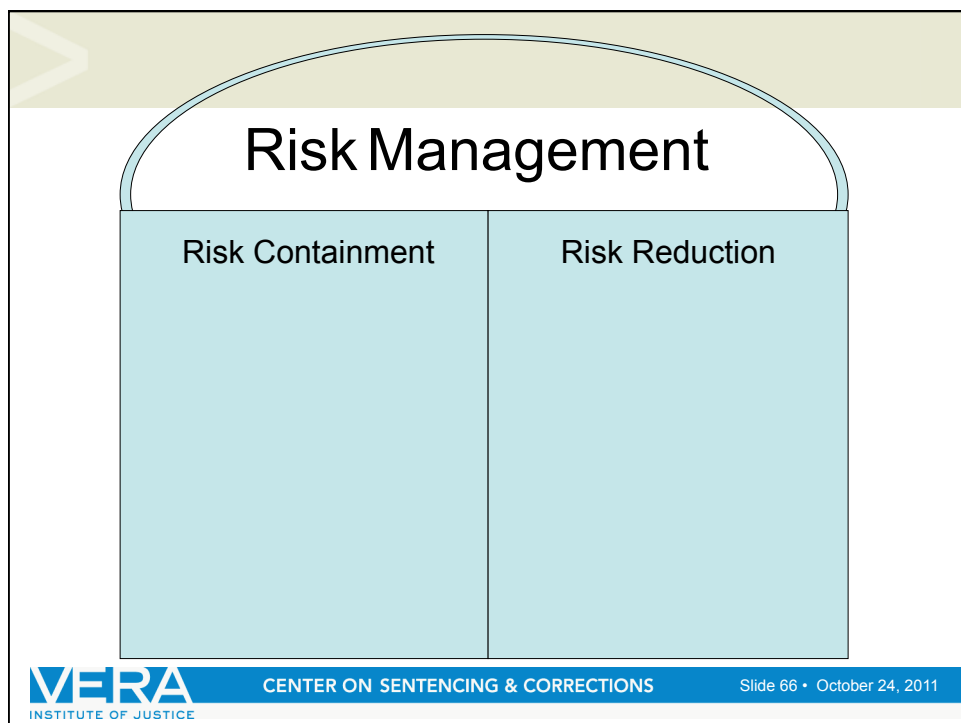
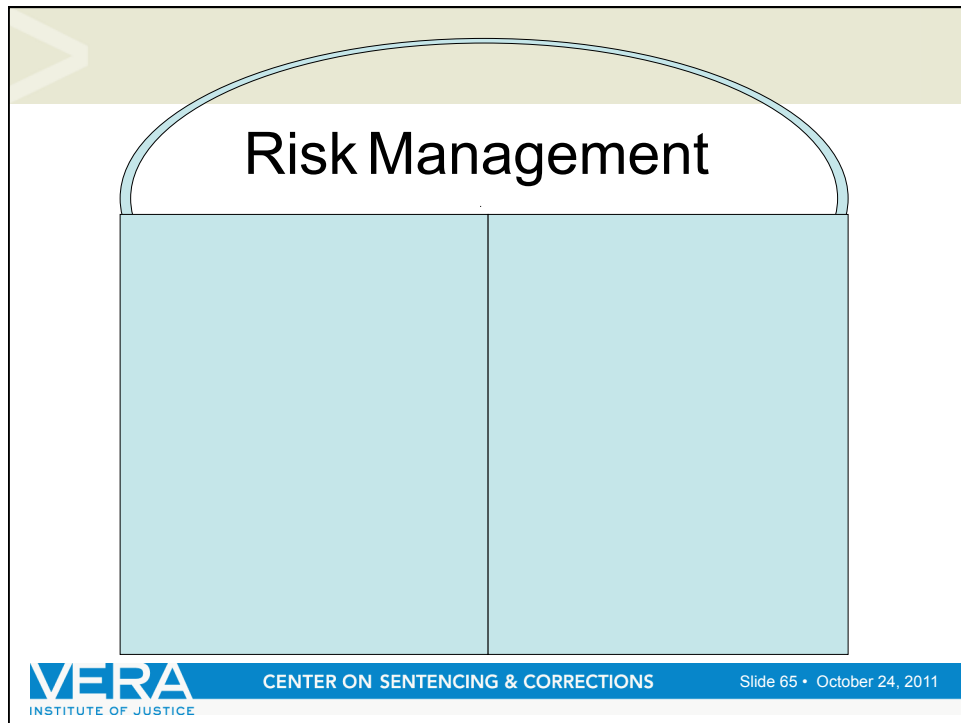
### Opportunities

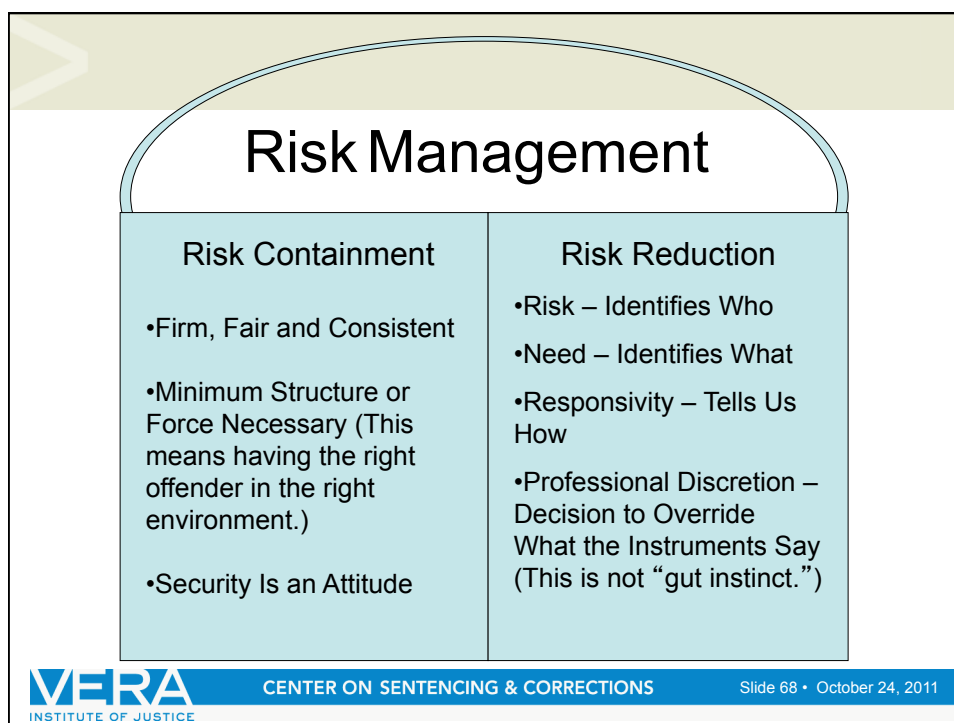
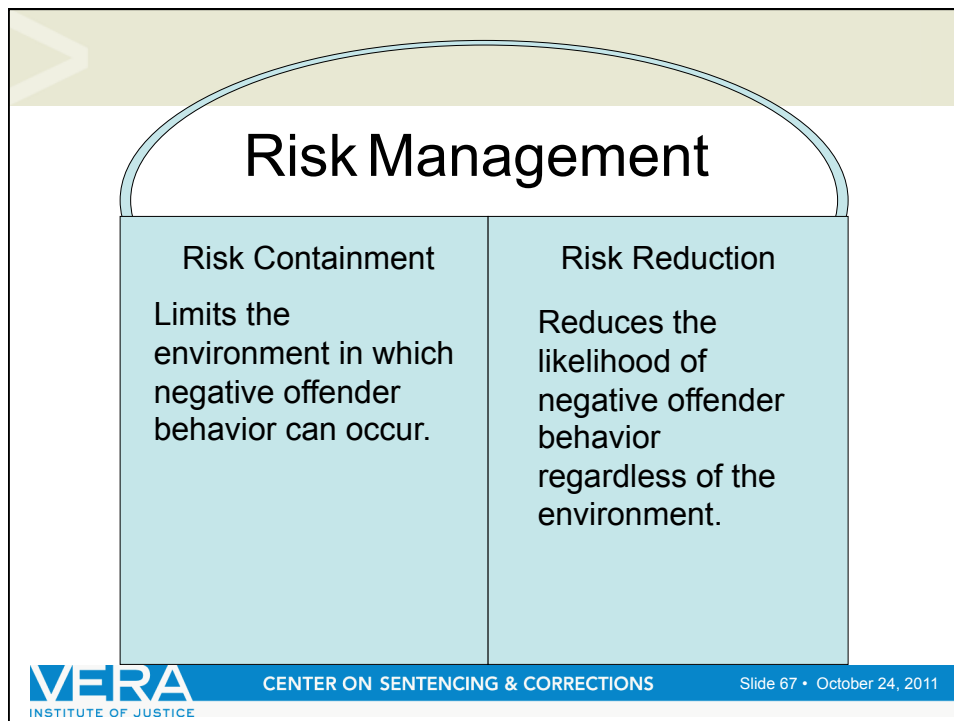
- > Assessment earlier in the process
- > Improved coordination with courts to tailor supervision
- > Swift and certain responses in NCC
- > Case planning
- > Expanded treatment capacity
- > Support for staff to include more positive reinforcements
- > Measures targeted at risk reduction

## Kansas: The Risk Reduction Approach

*Roger Werholtz, fmr. Secretary of Corrections,  
Kansas Department of Corrections*










# Risk Management

Risk Containment	Risk Reduction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Walls and wire</li> <li>•Surveillance Equipment – Cameras, telephone monitors, heartbeat monitors, etc.</li> <li>•Lethal and less-lethal weapons</li> <li>•Restraints</li> <li>•SORT teams</li> <li>•Uniformed personnel</li> <li>•Offender classification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Treatment and education programs</li> <li>•Privileges and Incentives</li> <li>•Self help, volunteer and faith based programs</li> <li>•Release planning</li> <li>•Cognitive interventions</li> <li>•Relapse prevention</li> <li>•Risk-Needs classification (LSI-R)</li> <li>•Non-uniformed personnel (Corrections Counselors &amp; Parole Officers)</li> <li>•Other agency &amp; community partners</li> <li>•Families and advocacy groups</li> </ul>



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### Containment

- Highly effective as an immediate strategy
- Not future oriented
- Expensive - \$26,105 to house one person for one year (FY 2007)
- 45 escapes in FY 2007, (99.999% probability of no escape.)
- Regardless of the amount of additional resources expended, it will be difficult to significantly improve performance – Our goal will be maintenance of effort.

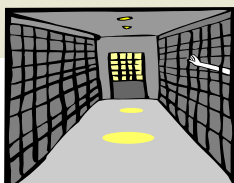
### Risk Reduction

- More effective long term strategy – 95 –98% of all NCDoc inmates will be released.
- What we really want offenders to do when they are released is to **stop victimizing the rest of us!**
- The revocation rate for probationers convicted of a new crime was about 36 – 51%.
- The revocation rate for parole and post-release was about 15 - 20%.
- There is much **more opportunity to improve** these numbers. This is where we need to concentrate our efforts to improve.



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### Containment

We do this so well that there is a tendency to want to do everything in the same way. That is a trap and is the wrong approach.



### Risk Reduction

We cannot do this like containment and be successful. We need to do it as well, but not using the same strategies, tactics and methods.

## *How Can We Make Our State Safer?*

### Risk Containment

- **Technological improvements – heartbeat monitors**
- **Maintain an environment that is safe where the risk reduction process begins and flourishes**

## *How Can We Make Our State Safer?*

### **Risk Reduction**

**Implement latest research based innovations – LSI-R, cognitive interventions, release planning.**

- **Partner with community groups, other social service agencies, faith based organizations, families/advocates to create “wrap-around” structures and support systems to improve community performance.**

- **Start the process in the facilities – establish links to parole while the offender is still in prison.**

- **Recognize that no one can “control” the offender in the community.**



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## *How Can We Make Our State Safer?*

- **Use accurate, complete and timely information to make informed decisions.**

- **Make data systems and information accessible to supervising staff.**



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## *Why Are We Doing This Again?*

- “I want to see recidivism cut in half in the next five years, and I want it to start in Kansas.” Sen. Sam Brownback, Wichita, Ks., April 2005

## *Why Are We Doing This Again?*

A safer Kansas through effective correctional services.

KDOC vision statement

The Department of Corrections, as part of the criminal justice system, contributes to public safety by exercising safe and effective control of inmates, by managing offenders in the community, and by actively encouraging and assisting offenders to become law-abiding citizens.

KDOC mission statement

## *How will we know we are doing a good job?*

- **No New Victims** - The number of offenders convicted of new crimes will decline.
- The percentage of offenders returning to Kansas prisons will decrease because they were better prepared prior to release; entered the community with a real job, safe housing, effective relapse prevention plans; **and they received active parole supervision targeted at their specific risks and needs.**
- Likewise, individual plans are constructed that are **as responsive as possible to victims' needs.**
- Jail days expressed as a ratio to the parole population will decline because they will not be required.



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## *How will we know we are doing a good job?*

- It is a statistical certainty that some offenders supervised in the community will commit new crimes, and some of those crimes will be very serious. Field Services effectiveness should be evaluated on the changes in the trends listed previously, rather than on specific events.
- There will be more interaction and meaningful partnerships between KDOC and other state agencies, local agencies, victims groups, advocacy groups and families.



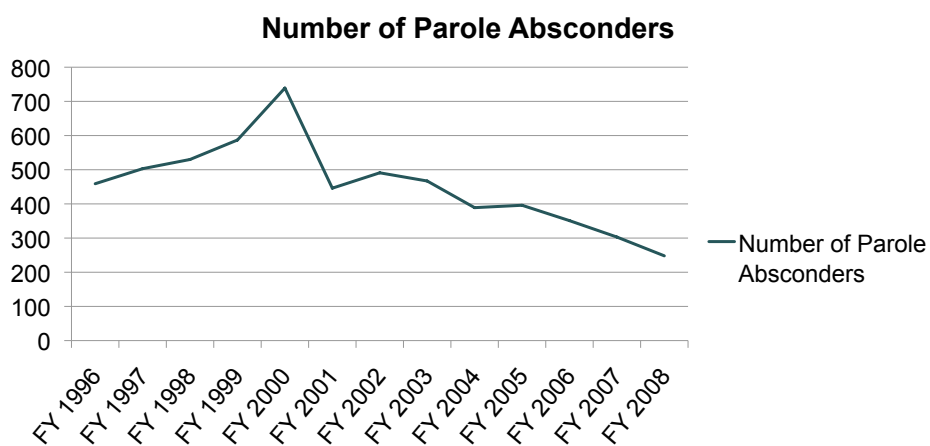
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- Monthly Revocation Rates:

– FY 2003	203/month
– FY 2004	191/month
– FY 2005	178/month
– FY 2006	136/month
– FY 2007	103/month
– FY 2008	106/month

## *KDOC Success with Risk Reduction*



KDOC Statistical Profile, 2007

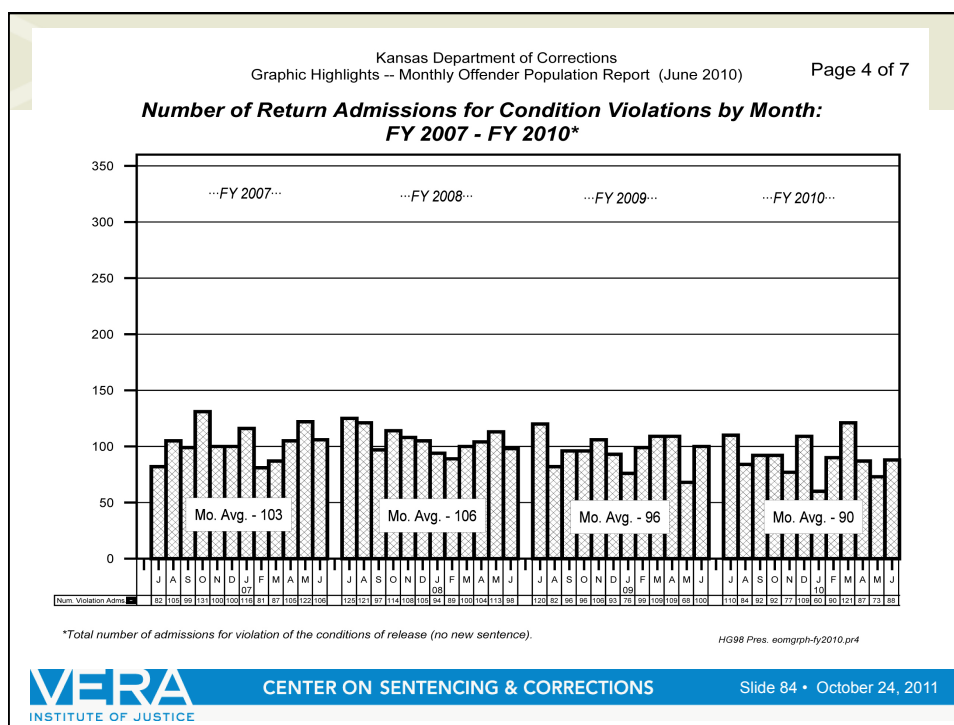
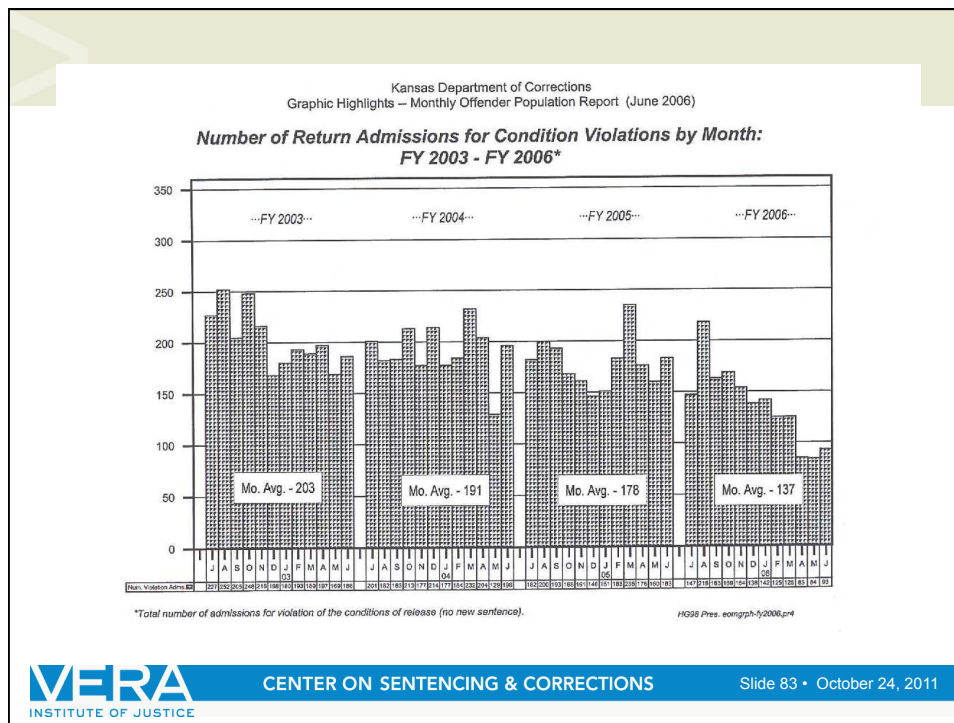


## *KDOC Success with Risk Reduction*

- Parole absconders – end of year (KDOC Statistical Profile, 2007)
  - FY 1996 – 459
  - FY 1997 – 503
  - FY 1998 - 530
  - FY 1999 – 587
  - FY 2000 – 739
  - FY 2001 – 446
  - FY 2002 – 491
  - FY 2003 – 467
  - FY 2004 – 389
  - FY 2005 – 396
  - FY 2006 – 351
  - FY 2007 – 303
  - FY 2008 - 248

## *Decreased Recidivism for MIOs*

- Recidivism rates for offenders with mental illness decreased substantially between FY03/04 & FY06/07
  - ❖ FY03/04 rates: **51-74%**
  - ❖ FY06/07 rates: **12-39%**
  - ❖ Total Decrease of **35-39%!!!**
- Both agency-wide recidivism decreases and better discharge planning are responsible for these improvements!



## Performance Measures

- 8,639 – facility population on 1/13/10 (9,251 on 2/19/04) 6.6% reduction
- 5,995 – Parole Population on 1/13/10 (4,261 on 2/19/04, 4,167 on 6/30/03) 43.8% increase
- 2,555 – inmate grievances in FY '08 (3,461 in FY '04) 36% reduction
- 90 – FY 2010 monthly parole revocation rate (FY 2003 rate = 203/month) 56% reduction
- 103.2 – FY 2009 community corrections (high risk probation) revocation rate - 25% reduction
- 197 – average number of parole absconders for FY 2010 (739 on 6/30/00, 467 on 6/30/03, 184 on 6/30/10) 75% reduction
- 36% reduction in felony convictions for crimes committed on parole (FY 1998 – 2000 avg. [835] compared to FY 2004 – 2008 avg. [536])



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**Return Rate of Offenders Released From KDOC Facilities During FY 2001-2008  
by Type of Readmission and Length of Follow-up Period\***

	FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>One-year Follow-up</b>																
No return to KDOC	1,705	44.8%	1,535	43.2%	1,587	46.0%	1,619	47.9%	1,656	53.5%	2,076	62.9%	1,799	64.7%	1,793	66.0%
Violation, New Sentence	55	1.4%	55	1.5%	52	1.5%	61	1.8%	57	1.6%	78	2.4%	66	2.4%	43	1.6%
Violation, No New Sentence	1,795	47.2%	1,722	48.4%	1,553	45.0%	1,502	44.4%	1,298	37.4%	844	25.6%	684	24.6%	652	24.0%
New Commitment (After Discharge)	13	0.3%	30	0.8%	13	0.4%	11	0.3%	16	0.5%	22	0.7%	7	0.3%	15	0.6%
Active Warrant (End of Period)	237	6.2%	213	6.0%	245	7.1%	187	5.5%	241	6.9%	281	8.5%	226	8.1%	214	7.9%
<b>Total (All Cases)</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,301</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Two-year Follow-up</b>																
No return to KDOC	1,476	38.8%	1,324	37.2%	1,411	40.9%	1,432	42.4%	1,695	48.9%	1,849	56.0%	1,639	58.9%		
Violation, New Sentence	86	2.3%	87	2.4%	81	2.3%	96	2.8%	100	2.9%	128	3.9%	102	3.7%		
Violation, No New Sentence	2,097	55.1%	1,987	55.9%	1,816	52.6%	1,724	51.0%	1,497	43.2%	1,115	33.8%	896	32.2%		
New Commitment (After Discharge)	77	2.0%	92	2.6%	62	1.8%	72	2.1%	80	2.3%	126	3.8%	80	2.9%		
Active Warrant (End of Period)	69	1.8%	65	1.8%	70	2.0%	56	1.7%	96	2.8%	83	2.5%	65	2.3%		
<b>Total (All Cases)</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,301</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		
<b>Three-year Follow-up</b>																
No return to KDOC	1,372	36.1%	1,238	34.8%	1,332	38.6%	1,333	39.4%	1,606	46.3%	1,739	52.7%				
Violation, New Sentence	97	2.5%	97	2.7%	95	2.8%	101	3.0%	116	3.3%	144	4.4%				
Violation, No New Sentence	2,175	57.2%	2,049	57.6%	1,878	54.4%	1,771	52.4%	1,558	44.9%	1,187	36.0%				
New Commitment (After Discharge)	133	3.5%	139	3.9%	115	3.3%	140	4.1%	140	4.0%	201	6.1%				
Active Warrant (End of Period)	28	0.7%	32	0.9%	30	0.9%	35	1.0%	48	1.4%	30	0.9%				
<b>Total (All Cases)</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,301</b>	<b>100.0%</b>				
<b>Four-year Follow-up</b>																
No return to KDOC	1,280	33.6%	1,159	32.6%	1,274	36.9%	1,284	38.0%	1,546	44.6%						
Violation, New Sentence	99	2.6%	99	2.8%	99	2.9%	101	3.0%	117	3.4%						
Violation, No New Sentence	2,196	57.7%	2,077	58.4%	1,899	55.0%	1,789	52.9%	1,586	45.7%						
New Commitment (After Discharge)	204	5.4%	203	5.7%	162	4.7%	185	5.5%	194	5.6%						
Active Warrant (End of Period)	26	0.7%	17	0.5%	16	0.5%	21	0.6%	25	0.7%						
<b>Total (All Cases)</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>100.0%</b>						
<b>Five-year Follow-up</b>																
No return to KDOC	1,225	32.2%	1,124	31.6%	1,235	35.8%	1,236	36.6%								
Violation, New Sentence	104	2.7%	100	2.8%	99	2.9%	102	3.0%								
Violation, No New Sentence	2,207	58.0%	2,081	58.5%	1,906	55.2%	1,800	53.3%								
New Commitment (After Discharge)	250	6.6%	234	6.6%	197	5.7%	228	6.7%								
Active Warrant (End of Period)	19	0.5%	16	0.5%	13	0.4%	14	0.4%								
<b>Total (All Cases)</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>100.0%</b>								

*Note. The category "Violation, No New Sentence" includes a significant number of cases in which the offender was officially returned with no new sentence, but actually had been convicted of a new felony offense, the date of offense for which was before the return to prison. Documentation for the new sentence did not become available until after the offender was admitted.*

\*See additional footnotes next page.

Kansas Department of Corrections  
Statistical Profile, FY 2009

## *Net Change and Rate of Improvement*

- 1 year – 21.2% net change – 47% rate of improvement
- 2 years – 20.1% net change – 52% rate of improvement
- 3 years – 16.6% net change – 46% rate of improvement
- 4 years – 11% net change – 33% rate of improvement
- 5 years – 4.4% net change – 14% rate of improvement

## Questions & Discussion

Thank you!